

News from the Stars : 9

OR, AN

EPHEMERIS

For the YEAR, 1682.

WITH

Astrological Judgements upon the several
Eclipses, Positions, and Configurations of Hea-
ven happening therein.

Being the Second from the Bissextile or Leap-year.

And from the Creation of the WORLD

5 6 3 1 Years.

WHEREIN

You have a perfect and brief Account of the most
material Matters and Things portended by the
Heavens to be manifested in the WORLD in the
same Year.

ALSO

Some Observations upon the Comet or Blazing
Star, seen in 1680, (in part of November, and in December,
and part of January following :) and touching Comets in
General.

By WILLIAM ANDREWS,
Student in *Astrology*.

Cæli enarrant gloriam Dei.

L O N D O N,

Printed by J. G. for the Company of Stationers, 1682.

*Videmus enim effectus multos hic in terra
quorum Causas ignoramus: Beneficia autem
vera Astrologie Causam suam, & originem su-
pra nos in Caelis habere cognoscimus. Zanchi-
us, pag. 118. de Astronom.*

AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

ECLIPSES

Of the *Sun* and *Moon*, in this Year 1682.

Dixit autem Deus, fiant Luminaria in firmamento Cæli, & dividant Diem ac Noctem; & sint Insigna, & Tempora, & Dies, & Annos, Gen. I. 14.

FOur times will the two Great *Lights* of *Heaven* be *Eclipsed* this Year, viz. twice the *Sun*, and as often the *Moon*. Those of the *Sun*, will be so small that they are not much to be heeded. Those of the *Moon*, will be very Great, Total, and almost Central too: but only one of them will be visible in *England*.

The First, of the *Sun*, happens on the 28th. of *January*, about 4 in the Afternoon.

The First *Eclipse* of the *Moon*, will be on the 11th. day of *February*, about 11 of the Clock at Night: which *Eclipse* is fully describ'd and mentioned in my *Observations* on that Month this Year, unto which I refer you.

The Second *Eclipse* of the *Sun*, will be on the 24th. of *July*, about 9 in the Morning.

The Second *Eclipse* of the *Moon*, will be on the 8th. day of *August*; but invisible as to us, though in self as great an *Eclipse* as that in *February* before-mentioned.----

Notæ Vulgares: M A

O R, T O

Common Notes for this present year, 1682.
according to both Accounts, viz.

<i>Julian</i>	and	<i>Gregorian.</i>
II	The Golden Number.	II
II	Cycle of the Sun.	II
	Dominical Letters.	II
	Roman Indiction.	
5		5
I	Epaſt.	21
26	Number of Direction.	29

The Use of the Two ensuing Tide-Table

TO find the time of Full Sea, or High Water in any of those places mentioned in the two ensuing Tide-Tables you must observe, First, the Age of the Moon, which you may easily find in the next following Table, wherein you have the Moons Age every day throughout this Year, 1682 And having therein found out the Moons Age; according to those directions mentioned for that purpose, in the side of the said Table: Then have recourse unto the said Tide-Tables, and look for the place desired, in the Head of the said Tables, with the Age of the Moon, in the Column under the Title of the Moons Age, and in the common Angle, or meeting of those Lines, in the Col. under your place, you shall have the time of High Water in hours and minutes.

Yet Note, that the Tides do not always fall out exactly at the time found in these Tables, by reason of the difference of the Moons Latitude, High Winds, Land-floods, &c. which very often alter the time, yet this is the exactest Rule that can be given for the finding of them.

ATABLE of the Moons Age every day throughout this
 Year, 1682. whereby with the help of the ensuing
 Tide-Tables, the time of High-Water and Full Tide-
 may be found in those places there inserted.

Days	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
January	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
February	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	
March	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
April	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	
May	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	
June	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	
July	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	
August	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Septemb.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
October	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
November	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
December	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	

The Use of this Table is easie to be understood ; for, find the
 Month desired in the Head of the Table, and the day thereof in
 the first Column under the Title Days, and in the common meet-
 ing of the Lines, you shall have the Moon's Age, &c.

The Tide T A B L E, 1682.

The Age.	Quinborough, South- ampton, Portsmouth, Isle of Wight, Spit, Dunkirk, Beachy, Kensish Knob.	Gravelend, Downs, Runney, Blacknefs, Scilly half Tyd, Tence, Rankins, Stoney Head	London, Tinnmouth, Hartlepool, Amster- dam, Whitbey, Bri- tain, Gaicoign, Cali- sta.	Newcastle, Humber, Falmouth, Derr- mouth, Carnafy, Li- zard, Torbey fow, St. Mallowt.	Plimouth, Weymouth, Hul, Lyn, Answerp, St. David, Holmes of Britton, St. Mallo, Lundy.	Bristol, Foulnefs, & the Scart.	Yarmouth, Dover, Harwich, Calice, Road, St. John de Luce, Bullen in the Witch.	
D. H.	M. H.	M. H.	M. H.	M. H.	M. H.	M. H.	M. H.	M.
1	0	48 2	18 3	48 6	3 6	48 7	33 11	18
2	1	36 3	6 4	36 6	51 7	36 8	2 12	6
3	2	24 3	54 5	24 7	39 8	24 9	9 12	54
4	3	12 4	42 6	12 8	27 9	12 9	57 1	42
5	4	00 5	30 7	00 9	15 10	00 10	45 2	30
6	4	48 5	18 7	48 10	3 10	48 11	33 3	18
7	5	36 7	6 8	36 10	51 11	36 0	21 4	6
8	6	24 7	54 9	24 11	39 12	24 1	9 4	54
9	7	12 8	42 10	12 12	27 1	12 1	57 5	42
10	8	00 9	30 11	00 1	15 2	00 2	45 6	30
11	8	48 10	18 11	48 2	3 2	48 3	33 7	18
12	9	36 11	6 12	36 2	51 3	36 4	21 8	6
13	10	24 11	54 1	24 3	39 4	24 5	9 8	54
14	11	12 12	42 2	12 4	27 5	12 5	57 9	42
15	12	00 1	30 3	00 5	15 6	00 6	45 10	30
16	0	48 2	18 3	48 6	3 6	48 7	33 11	18
17	1	36 3	6 4	36 6	51 7	36 8	21 12	6
18	2	24 3	54 5	24 7	39 8	24 9	9 12	54
19	3	12 4	42 6	12 8	27 9	12 9	57 1	42
20	4	00 5	30 7	00 9	15 10	00 10	45 2	30
21	4	48 6	18 7	48 10	3 10	48 11	33 3	18
22	5	36 7	6 8	36 10	51 11	36 0	21 4	6
23	6	24 7	54 9	24 11	39 12	24 1	9 4	54
24	7	12 8	42 10	12 12	27 1	12 1	57 5	42
25	8	00 9	30 11	00 1	15 2	00 2	45 6	30
26	8	48 10	18 11	48 2	3 2	48 3	33 7	18
27	9	36 11	6 12	36 2	51 3	36 4	21 8	6
28	10	24 11	54 1	24 3	39 4	24 5	9 8	54
29	11	12 12	42 2	12 4	27 5	12 5	57 9	42
30	12	00 1	30 3	00 5	15 6	00 6	45 10	30

The residue of the Tide TABLE, 1682.

[illegible]

1682

January hath xxxj. days.

First quarter the 6 day, 24 min. past 8 at night.

Full Moon the 13 day, 15 min. past noon.

Last quarter the 20 day, 23 min. past 11 before noon.

New moon the 28 day, 35 min. past 3 after noon.

M.D.	W.D.	Festival days, and the weather.	☉ v	☽ w	Planets mutual Aspects.
1	a	New years day	21	47	20 12 Sun rise 8. 8.
2	b	Cold weather, if not	22	48	2 17 ☿ ♄ 6. (☿ ♄
3	c	some Snow at this	23	49	14 28 ♄ per. epic. ☿
4	d	weeks end	24	51	26 52 Sun sets 3. 57.
5	e		25	52	9 29 ♄
6	f	Epiphany,	26	53	22 23
7	g		27	54	5 41 ☿
8	a	1 Sun. past Epiph.	28	55	19 22
9	b		29	56	3 27 ♄
10	c	Cold weather in this	0	58	18 0
11	d	week, much Snow, or	1	59	2 51 ☿ ♄ 12.
12	e	wet windy weather.	3	0	17 59 ☿ ☉ 13.
13	f	Hillary.	4	13	11 11 ☿ ♄ 2.
14	g		5	2	18 16 Sun rise 7. 48.
15	a	2 Sund. past Epiph.	6	33	11 11 ☿ 1.
16	b		7	4	17 39 Sun sets 4. 15.
17	c	Cold weather continues.	8	5	1 44 ♄
18	d		9	6	25 20
19	e		10	7	28 22
20	f		11	8	11 11 ♄
21	g		12	9	23 34
22	a	3 Sund. past Epiph.	13	10	5 42
23	b	Term begin.	14	11	17 41 ☿ ♄ 7. ♄
24	c		15	12	29 34 (Apog. epic.
25	d	St. Pauls Conversion.	16	12	11 22 Sun rise 7. 29.
26	e	Windy, very cold, if	17	13	23 12 ☿ Apogæon.
27	f	not much Snow, or rain	18	14	5 6 Sun sets 4 35.
28	g	in this week.	19	15	17 8 ☿ ♄ 18.
29	a	4 Sund. past Epiph.	20	15	29 15 ☿ 8.
30	b	R. Charles I. martyr'd.	21	16	11 33
31	c	Cold and Sleety, &c.	22	17	23 59

GOd grant Peace and Prosperity unto all *Christen-*
dom—— Some Countries of *Europe* seem full
of Business. A thwarting time—— Considerable
Debates are on foot in some places—— The Year
begins with divers *Configurations of Heaven* of a sun-
dry Nature, inasmuch, that many Difficulties may
be feared to appear in the Publick Affairs of some
Nations: And sundry Discourses are perhaps now
abroad, touching some eminent Actions and De-
signs in agitation in some places under *Leo*, and *A-*
quarius. Differences and Controversies (perhaps)
among some People, and discontent and dissatis-
faction seizeth upon some—— Peradventure turbu-
lent Spirits in some Countries may prove active ——
Many Reports from *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Scotland*, *Ve-*
nie, and touching the *Turkish* Affairs, &c. Also
great Storms at Sea and Land, now and then
in this Month. Boisterous weather to the lo's of
some Merchants —— The effects of the Stars have
now much Relation unto *Italy*, *Rome*, *Tartaria*,
Moscovia, &c. and some places nearer hand: And
if the present Consultations and Actions of some
Countries, be of a calm and quiet Nature 'twill be
well—— Cold weather in good earnest in this
month, with much Snow.

First quarter the 5 day, at 9 in the morning.

Full Moon the 11 day, 28 min. past 11. at night.

Last quarter the 19 day, 37 min. past 5 in the morning.

New Moon the 27 day, 51 min. past 8 in the morning.

M.D.I	W.D.I	Festival days, and the Weather.	☉	☽	Planets mutual Aspects.
1	u	Fast	23	18 6	37 Δ ♀ 22.
2	e	Parif. of B. V. Mary.	24	18 19	24 Sun rise 7. 14.
3	r	Moderate weather now.	25	19 2	♂ 28 Sun sets, 4. 48.
4	g		26	19 15	44
5	m	5 th Sund. after Epiphany	27	20 29	15
6	u	Perhaps we shall have	28	20 13	II 9
7	c	much windy weather in	29	21 27	24 ♂ ☉ ♀ 2.
8	d	this week.	0	21 11	54
9	e		1	22 26	41 ♀ Perigron.
10	f		2	22 11	36 Sun rise 6. 58.
11	g	Moon Eclipsed.	3	23 26	30 ♀ 11.
12	m	Septuagesima.	4	23 11	17 Δ ♀ ♀ 23.
13	u	Term ends.	5	23 25	47 Sun sets 5. 8.
14	c	Valentine.	6	24 9	49
15	d	Seasonable Weather in	7	24 23	34
16	e	this Week; but some-	8	24 6	47
17	f	what windy.	9	24 19	36 Δ ☉ ♀ 14.
18	g		10	24 2	2
19	m	Sexagesima.	11	24 14	11
20	u	Stormy weather, cold	12	25 26	7 Sun rise 6. 38.
21	c	and windy in this week.	13	25 7	55 Sun sets 5. 24.
22	d		14	25 19	44 ♂ ♂ ♀ 16 ()
23	e	Fast	15	25 1	34 (Apogron
24	f	S. Matthias.	16	25 13	31 Δ ♀ ♀ 22.
25	g		17	24 25	38 ♀ 11.
26	m	Shrove-Sunday.	18	24 7	58
27	u	pretty good weather.	19	24 20	29 Δ ♀ ♂ (Δ ♀
28	c	Shrove-Tuesday.	20	24 3	15 (♀ 22.

ON the 11th. day of this Month, about half an hour after 11 of the Clock at Night, there will happen a very great and *Total Eclipse* of the Moon, which (if the Air prove Serene and Clear) may be seen of us from the beginning to the end.

The Moon Eclipsed



This *Eclipse* will begin about 36 min. past 9 of the Clock at night.

The middle, or greatest *Obscuration* thereof, about half an hour after 11 of the Clock.

The end will be at 26 min. after 1 on the 12th. day morning.---

The *Total Duration* will be 3 hours and 50 min. ---
And the *Digree Eclipsed* 19 and 48 minutes.

Ex Eclipsebus magni Effectus proveniunt — As this Eclipse is very great, so it Effects may prove very considerable in some succeeding Months. The Stars are now mildly posited, and are moderately disposed. The general Affairs of *Europe* (perhaps) at this time may be smoothly and calmly managed, notwithstanding all Fears and various Reports. Many prudent persons are using their utmost endeavor to continue Peace and Unity in *Chritendom*. Deliberate Councils in many parts of *Europe*. Some Pyritical Actions. Rumors about Sea Negotiations. However, it seems to be a time of no great Action, tho' Matters of Consequence may be talk'd of — Seasonable weather for the most part of this month.

1682.

March hath xxxj. days.

First quarter the 6 day, 14 min. past 5. after noon.

Full Moon the 13 day, 48 min. past 9 in the morning.

Last quarter, the 20 day, 26 min. after midnight.

New Moon the 28 day, at 11 at night.

M.D.I	W.D.I	Festival days, and the weather.	☉ ☿	☽ ♊	Planets mutual Aspects.
1	d	Ash-Wednesday.	21	24	16 11 Sun rise 6. 19.
2	e	Cool Storms in this	22	23	29 32 Sun sets 5. 43.
3	f	week.	23	23	12 ☽ 48 ☿ ♀ 8.
4	g		24	23	26 12
5	a	1 Sunday in Lent.	25	23	9 ♄ 52
6	b		26	22	23 42
7	c		27	22	7 49
8	d	Ember week.	28	21	21 57 ☽ Perigee.
9	e	Pretty good weather.	29	20	6 ♄ 18 ☿ ☉ ♄ 12.
10	f	Suddain Storms at this	☿	20	20 47 ☽ ♄ 15.
11	g	weeks end.	1	19	5 ♄ 17
12	a	2 Sunday in Lent.	2	19	19 41 ☿ ♄ ♂.
13	b	Hasty Showers, perhaps	3	18	3 ☿ 55 Sun rise 5. 53.
14	c	some Claps of Thunder also.	4	17	17 53 Sun sets 6. 9.
15	d		5	17	1 25 ♄ 25
16	e		6	16	14 43 ☿ ♄ ♀.
17	f		7	15	27 33
18	g		8	14	10 ♄ 2
19	a	3 Sunday in Lent.	9	13	22 13
20	b	Stormy weather again,	10	13	4 ♄ 10 ☿ ☉ ♄ 20.
21	c	at or about this time.	11	12	16 0
22	d		12	11	27 52 ☽ Apogee.
23	e		13	10	9 37
24	f	Fast	14	8	21 35 ☽ 29 15.
25	g	Annun. of B. V. Mary.	15	7	3 ☿ 45 ☿ ♄ ♀
26	a	Mid-lent Sunday.	16	6	16 11 ☿ ♂ ♄
27	b	Windy weather, but	17	5	28 55 Sun rise 5. 24.
28	c	pretty seasonable: some	18	4	21 ♄ 50 Sun sets 6. 38.
29	d	storms if not some	19	2	25 18 ☿ ☉ ♄
30	e	Thunder.	20	1	8 51 ☿ ♄ ♄
31	f		21	0	22 39

THE *Configurations of Heaven* are now very considerable; divers *Quartile Aspects* happen in this month, viz. of *Jupiter*, the *Sun*, *Mars*, and *Venus* in *Aries*, and *Cancer*, and *Mercury* is in *Conjunction* with the *Sun*, *Mars* and *Venus* in the Sign *Aries*, he being then Retrograde — Some Nations (perhaps) are earnestly prosecuting their present Designs, and do appear somewhat unsettled, or are sensible of some material Difficulties — Much News from Foreign Parts, touching the Proceedings and Undertakings of some People under *Aries* and *Cancer*; and if the Emperor of *Germany's* Countries and Dominions be quiet and free from troubles, it will be well — Variety of Business at hand in some Countries lying *East* and *North-East* from *England*, both as unto Sea and Land Affairs. God keep all *Christian Countreys* from molestation by the *Turk* now and ever, and keep them also in peace and concord amongst themselves — The Souldier seems employed in some places, and some people shew themselves cholerickly disposed, and somewhat inclined to unruly Actions. Debates about Religion. Sea matters under consideration — *Germany*, *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *England*, *France*, *Scotland*, *Holland*, *Venice*, &c. seem now concern'd by the Stars. —

Stormy, windy, and unsettled weather often in this month.

April

First quarter the 4 day, 54 min. past 10 at night.

Full Moon the 11 day, 37 min. past 9 at night.

Last quarter the 19 day, 48 min. past 6 afternoon.

New Moon the 27 day, 12 min. past 10 before noon.

M.D.	W.D.	Festival dayes and the Weather	☉ γ	☽ II	Planets mutual Aspects.
1	a		21	59 6 30	Sun rise 5. 14.
2	b	5 Sunday in Lent.	22	57 20 33	Sun sets 6. 48.
3	b	Hasty Showers of Hail	23	56 4 37	☿ ♀ ☽.
4	c	and Rain in this week,	24	54 14 41	☾ Perigzon.
5	d	with Thunder in some	25	53 2 45	♂ 21. ♀ A.
6	e	places. ———	26	51 16 49	(pog. epic.
7	f		27	50 0 52	☿ ♀ ☽.
8	g		28	48 14 16	☿ ☽ ☿ 17. ☽
9	a	Palm Sunday.	29	47 28 52	☿ ☽ ☽ 10.
10	b	Cool weather, perhaps,	0	45 12 40	☿ ☽ ☽ 3.
11	c	some Snow, or great	1	43 26 18	Sun rise 4. 45.
12	d	Storms of Hail, with	2	42 9 40	Sun sets 7. 17.
13	e	Thunder.	3	40 22 45	☾ Apogzon.
14	f	Good Friday	4	38 5 28	☾ ☽ 20.
15	g	Fast	5	36 17 56	* ♀ ☽ 7. ☿
16	a	Easter day	6	34 0 8	(♀ ☽ 16.
17	b	Easter Monday	7	32 12 7	St. George.
18	c	Easter Tuesday	8	31 23 52	* ☽ ♀ 5.
19	d	Warm weather about	9	29 5 43	♂ Apog. epic
20	e	Easter. Some Thunder	10	27 17 33	Sun rise 4. 25.
21	f	in this week.	11	25 29 29	Sun sets 7. 37.
22	g		12	23 11 35	* ♀ ☽
23	a	Low Sunday	13	21 24 8	☾ Perigzon.
24	b		14	19 5 58	
25	c	St. Mark Evng.	15	16 20 5	
26	d		16	14 3 55	
27	e	Pretty good and mode-	17	12 17 54	
28	f	rate weather now.	18	10 1 52	
29	g		19	8 16 15	
30	a	2 Sunday after Easter	20	5 0 43	

THE *Aspects* of the *Celestial Bodies* now are many, and some of them such, as are of no very pleasant Signification. *Saturn* is become direct in Motion, and *Mars*, *Sol* and *Venus*, are in Square unto him. — *Venus* is in Conjunction with *Mars*; both with the *Sun*. *Mercury* is also in Conjunction with the *Sun*, and twice in Square of *Jupiter*. — In some parts of the World, matters stand somewhat dubiously, and some Countries under *Taurus* and *Leo* (perhaps) are not (now) in a very settled Condition. — *Pax est dulcissima rerum*. — This Month may produce much Action; and many weighty Transactions may appear (perhaps) in sundry parts of *Europe*, and chiefly concerning Military Affairs. Some people seem sensible of War and its attendants, and are now and then alarmed by their Enemies. — *Italy*, *Rome*, part of *Turky*, and other places, not so far off (under *Leo*) seem full of Business: And the *Polander* is much employed. Considerable discourses are now abroad touchin the Affairs of the *Poles*, *Muscovites*, *Turky* and *Tartars*. — And divers Reports from *Ireland*, *Lorraine*, the Emperor of *Germany's* Countries, *France*, *Denmark*, *Sweden*, &c. Some Battel or Skirmish in this Month, where Armies are on Foot; and things of great Importance appear, &c. Some cool weather in this *April*, and now and then stormy, with some great Claps of Thunder in some places, and great Hailstones. —

1682. May

First quarter the 4 day, 32 min past 3 morning.

Full Moon the 11 day, 20 min past 10 before noon.

Last quarter the 19 day, 52 min past 11 before noon.

New Moon the 26 day, 5 min past 7 at night.

M.D.	W.D.	Festival days, and the weather.	☉	☽	Planets mutual Aspects.
1	b	S. Philip and Jacobs.	21	3 15	9 Sun rise 4. 18.
2	c		22	5 29	30 ☾ Perigzon.
3	d	Term begins.	22	58 13	☿ 40 Sun sets 7 45.
4	e	Somewhat windy and	23	56 27	42 ☽ ☿ 0. ☐ h
5	f	cool weather. Storms	24	54 11	☿ 32 * h ☿ 6. ☿ 3
6	g	of Hail or Rain.	25	51 25	14
7	a	3 Sunday aft. Easter.	26	49 8	☽ 47
8	b		27	46 22	3
9	c		28	44 5	☿ 21
10	d	Seasonable and good	29	41 18	21
11	e	weather in this week.	0	II 39	1 ☿ 8 * ☉ h.
12	f		1	36 13	42 ☽ Perig. ecc.
13	g		2	34 26	2 Sun rise 3 59.
14	a	4 Sunday aft. Easter.	3	31 8	☿ 10 ☽ Apogzon
15	b	Good weather conti-	4	29 20	8 Sun sets 8 3.
16	c	nues. High winds.	5	26 1	☽ 58 ☽ 4.
17	d	Stormy and tempestu-	6	23 13	46
18	e	ous at this weeks end.	7	21 25	35 ☿ ☽ ☽ 12.
19	f		8	18 7	☿ 34 * h ☽ 16.
20	g		9	15 19	40
21	a	Rogation Sunday	10	12 2	☿ 5
22	b	Unsettled weather in	11	10 14	56
23	c	this week.	12	7 28	9 * ☿ ☽. *
24	d	Holy Thursday. aft	13	4 11	☽ 50 (h ☽
25	e		14	2 25	54
26	f		14	59 10	II 24
27	g		15	56 25	7 Sun rise 3 46.
28	a	6 Sunday after Easter.	16	53 9	☽ 59 Sun sets 8 15.
29	b	H. Charles II. N. & R.	17	51 24	51 ☿ ☉ ☽ 4.
30	c	Term ends 29 day.	18	49 9	☿ 35 ☽ Perigzon.
31	d	Windy & stormy, ☉.	19	45 24	6 ☽ ☽ 2.

Humane Actions many, and of some what a busy Nature.—— Things formerly in Consultation, are now peradventure breaking forth into Action,—— some Countries seem employed, and are managing their Affairs with Vigor and Resolution.—— some people *Westward*, perhaps are not of a very quiet Disposition, Fears, Jealousies, or Rumours may discompose and unsettle the Minds of many.—— Several Reports touching some persons, whose Carriage and Deportment at this time, perhaps seem rugged and uneasy.—— The Affairs of some Forrain Nations meet with Obstructions, and many *Turnings* and *Windings* in some Countries beyond the Seas. The Effects of this Month may prove somewhat uncertain, as unto the publique Concerns and Proceedings of some *European* Countries: who may seem doubtful of the Intentions and Undertakings of some of their Neighbours.—— *Mars* passeth out of *Taurus* to *Gemini*, and soon after *Mercury* meets with him there.—— The Motion of some Army, or Armies beyond Sea.—— Much News from forrain Parts: from *Flanders*, *Brabant*, &c. and other places under *Gemini*, not far off.

The Weather may prove pretty seasonable in this Month, th: somewhat: arid, as I ascertain.

First Quarter, the 2 day, 52 min. past 8 Morning.

Full Moon, the 9 day at Mid night.

Last Quarter the 18 day, 53 min. past 2 Morning.

New Moon, the 25 day 55 minutes past 2 morning.

M.D.	D.	Festival days, and the weath.	☉		☿		Planets mutual Aspects.
			II		III		
1	e	Seasonable weath.	20	42	8	16	Sun ris 3. 42.
2	f	in this week.	21	39	22	12	Sun sets, 8. 18.
3	g		22	36	4	44	
4	a	Whit-Sunday Fast.	23	34	19	1	
5	b	Whit-Monday.	24	31	2	m 3	
6	c	Whit-Tuesday.	25	28	14	53	
7	d	Ember-Week.	26	25	27	33	
8	e	Seasonable weath.	27	22	10	7 3	
9	f	continues.	28	19	22	21	
10	g		29	16	4	v 31	
11	a	Trinity Sunday.	0	13	16	33	S. Barnabas.
12	b	Good weather in	1	10	28	27	
13	c	this week also, till	2	7	10	18	☾ Apog.
14	d	towards the end	3	4	22	6	☾ 9.
15	e	thereof.	4	1	3	58	Sun ris. 3. 41.
16	f	Term begins.	4	58	15	56	Sun sets, 8. 19.
17	g		5	55	28	5	
18	a	1 Sund. after Tri.	6	52	10	v 37	♂ ♀ ♀ 12.
19	b	Much wet, sudden	7	50	23	12	♂ ♀ ♀ 11.
20	c	Storms, and tem-	8	47	6	21	♂ ♀ ♀ 11.
21	d	pestuous Weather in	9	44	19	58	
22	e	this week.	10	41	4	II 5	
23	f	Fast.	11	38	18	37	
24	g	S. John Baptift.	12	35	3	25	
25	a	2 Sund. after Tri.	13	32	18	36	♂ ♀ ♀ 4.
26	b	Heavy storms of hail	14	29	3	45	☾ Perig.
27	c	& rain, with	15	26	18	49	☾ 11. ♂
28	d	Thunder. Fast	16	23	3	m 39	(♀ ♀ 13.
29	e	S. Peter & Paul.	17	20	18	5	Sun ris. 3. 49.
30	f		18	17	2	29	Sun sets, 8. 10

THE Heavenly Bodies in this Month, are in a calm Condition. No *Aspects* happen amongst them (omitting those of the Moon) only five *Conjunctions*, three in *Cancer*, and two in *Leo*, viz. of *Mercury* and *Venus*, *Mercury* and *Jupiter*, and *Venus* and *Jupiter* in *Cancer*: and *Venus* and *Mercury* are in *Conjunction* with *Saturn* in *Leo*.—Some of these *Conjunctions* are of a Serene Nature, and may import good unto those Countries and People subject to the *Constellations* wherein they happen.——The Merchant seems to Thrive, and several Ships of good Value now arrive to the Benefit of the Owners, and such as are concerned in them.——Great Councils perhaps are now convened in some Countries.——Publique, and private Consultations.——New Leagues, or Laws established.——Ambassadors employed from one Nation to another.——The *Hollander* and others receive good News from Sea.——The *Venetian* Prospers.——Many Ships at Sea, and much talk of Naval Negotiations.——Intelligence from the North.——However, the Places in *Christendom* under *Cancer*, seem at the present moderately disposed. The Projects and Devices of unquiet Spirits may this Month receive a Check: And the Month it self may prove indifferently propitious unto the general Affairs of *Christendom*, & not much unquiet, though the *Turk* may be active. Some sudden Storms now and then in this Month of June, with some Clapps of Thunder, &c.

1682.

July hath xxxi Days.

First quarter, the 1 day, 7 min. past 5 afternoon.

Full Moon, the 9 day, 35 minutes past 2 Afternoon.

Last quarter, the 17 day, at 4 in the Afternoon.

New Moon, the 24 day, 34 min. past 9. morning.

First quarter, the 31 day 16 min. past 1. Morning.

Day	Event	Festival days, & the weather.	(1)	Planets mutu al Aspects.			
				☿	♂	♂	♂
1			19	14	15	44	Sun rise, 13. 51
2		3 Sund. after. Tr.	20	12	18	59	Visit. of V. Mary
3		Pretty good weath.	21	9	11	54	S n sets, 8. 8.
4			22	6	24	34	
5		Term ends.	23	3	6	58	
6		No great change of	24	0	19	12	
7		weather now, pretty	24	57	1	18	
8		seasonable.	25	54	13	18	
9		4 Sund. after Tr.	26	52	25	14	
10			27	49	7	6	D Apog.
11		Hot weather, with	28	46	18	58	☿ ☿ 12.
12		thunder and Light-	29	43	0	51	
13		ning, at this week	30	40	12	46	♂ ☿ ♀ 19.
14		end Wind, &c.	1	38	24	47	♂ Apog. epic.
15		S. Swithin, Bishop.	2	35	6	59	(♂ ☿ ♀)
16		5 Sund. after Tr.	3	32	19	23	Sun rise, 4. 8
17		Uncertain weather	4	29	1	7	Sun sets, 7. 50.
18		now.	5	27	15	18	
19		Dog-days begin.	6	24	8	40	
20		Somewhat cool;	7	21	12	25	
21		storms of hail and	8	19	27	3	
22		thunder at hand.	9	1	11	47	
23		6 Sund. after Tr.	10	13	26	50	♂ ☿ ♀ 9.
24		12 Apog. Epic.] Fa	11	11	12	7	♂ Perig.
25		S. James Apostle	12	8	27	22	♂ ☿ 19.
26		addain storms of	13	6	12	25	
27		hail and rain	14	3	27	3	
28		with thunder.	15	1	11	17	♀ Perig. epic.
29			15	58	25	7	Sun rise, 4. 28.
30		7 Sund. after Tr.	16	56	8	12	♂ ☿ ♀ 0.
31		Unsettled weather.	17	53	21	22	Sun sets, 7. 28.

Jupiter now leaves *Cancer*, and passeth into *Leo*, and will hasten apace to the *Conjunction* of *Saturn* therein. which will be in *October*.—Here is now four *Conjunctions* of the Planets, and they of eminent Signification too.—The Sun is Conjoynd with the two *Superiour* Planets, *Saturn*, and *Jupiter* in *Leo*; and *Mercury* (according to *Argolus*) is in *Conjunction* with the *Sun* and *Venus*, in the same Sign.—Things both good and bad seem signified, perhaps the Peace of some Countries in *Europe* may be now Interrupted, or some Nations may concern themselves in Matters of great Importance, more effectually, than in some Months past. Some Discourses about the present Proceedings of the *Turks*, and concerning *Rome*, *Italy*, and other places (as well near at hand as remote) under the Sign *Leo*; where some unquiet Actions may appear. Perhaps some eminent Person, or Persons in *Europe*, may not be well Pleas'd, or be Melancholly, or Discomposed: or some of great Families dye.—Things of a *Religious* Nature begin to come under close Consideration, and some Builiness relating unto Matters of Consequence. seem to be now under Debate in some Parts of *Christendom*.—A sickly time may be feared, and unpleasant Actions.

Some great Storms of *Hail*, with Thunder and Lightning in some Places in *England*, and beyond Sea and sometimes cooll Weather, and sometimes very Hot.

1682.

August hath xxxi Days.

Full Moon, the 8 day, 9 min. past 5 morning

Last Quarter, the 16 day 23 minutes past 2 morn.

New Moon, the 22 day, about 5 afternoon.

First Quarter, the 29 day, 34 minutes past 6 at night

D.	M.	Festival days, and the weath.	☉		☿		Planets mutual Aspects.	
			Ω		♄			
1	•	Lammas day.	18	51	3	57	Sun rif. 4. 35.	
2	☾	Seasonable weather	19	49	16	16	Sun sets, 7. 24.	
3	☾	in this week (per-	20	46	28	20	* ♀ ♀ 18.	
4	☾	haps some storms	21	44	10	19		
5	☾	with Thunder.	22	41	22	12		
6	☾	8 Sund. after Tr.	23	39	4	2		
7	☾		24	37	15	54		☿ 4.
8	☾	Good weath also in	25	35	27	48	☿ Apog.	
9	☾	this week A little	26	32	9	47		
10	☾	windy and stormy	27	30	21	52		
11	☾	(perhaps) at sea b.	28	28	4	4		
12	☾	gunning thereof.	29	26	16	25		
13	☾	9 Sund. after Tri.	30	24	28	55		
14	☾		1	22	11	42	Sun rif. 4. 58	
15	☾	Good weather con-	2	20	24	45	Sun sets, 7. 0	
16	☾	tinues most part of	3	18	3	9		
17	☾	this week also.	4	16	11	52		
18	☾		5	14	5	52	* ♀ ♀ 1.	
19	☾		6	12	20	26		
20	☾	10 Sund. after Tri.	7	10	5	16	☿ Perig.	
21	☾		8	8	20	30	☿ 2.	
22	☾	Moderate weather	9	6	5	39	* ♀ ♀ 9.	
23	☾	in this week too.	10	5	20	40		
24	☾	Fast.	11	3	5	27		
25	☾	S. Bartholomews	12	1	19	47		
26	☾		12	59	3	40		
27	☾	11 Sund. after Tr.	13	58	17	9	☿ days end.	
28	☾		14	56	0	10		
29	☾	this month ends	15	54	12	47		
30	☾	with good weather.	16	53	25	3	Sun rif. 5. 30.	
31	☾		17	51	7	8	Sun sets 6. 28.	

ON the 8th. day of this *Month*, about six of the Clock in the Morning, there will happen a very great and *Total Eclipse* of the *Moon*, in 25 Degrees, and some odd Minutes of *Aquarius*, it will not be seen of us; therefore I shall not insert its *Type*.——Somewhat an unsettled time perhaps in some parts of *Europe*, or some Countries and People may be now labouring under some very considerable Difficulties.——Some *Christian* Princes may be concerned now, in some Action of no ordinary or mean Concernment; or are preparing their Armies or Forces for some considerable Designs.——Fears, Cares and other Perplexities, do seem to discompose the Spirits of some——Things begin to appear very formidable in some Countries of *Europe*.——Much Moderation (though) seems used, yet Business of Weight are strongly agitated——War, or other Mischief may attend some Nations: and Changes, Alterations, and Revolutions seem threatened, or are perhaps near approaching in some places.——However, at this time the *Heavenly Bodies* are very Calm and Still, and there is little or nothing of Moment amongst them: So that notwithstanding all turbulent and unruly Proceedings, this Month may perhaps be pretty moderate, and not very much unquiet.

The Weather will be very good and seasonable most part of this Month.——

1682. September hath xxx Days.

Full Moon, the 6 day, 37 min. past 9 at night.
 Last quarter, the 14 day, 3 min. past 11. before noon.
 New Moon, the 21 day, at 2 in the morning.
 First quarter, the 28 day, 4 min. past noon.

Day	Letter	Festival days and the weather.	☉ 12	☾ 12	Planets mutual Aspects.
1	f		18	5	19 0 Sun rif. 5. 35
2	h		19	48	3 49 Sun sets. 6. 23.
3	a	12 Sund. after Tri	20	47	12 39 ☾ Apr 5.
4	h	Sudden change of	21	45	24 30 ☾ 1.
5	c	weather, hot and	22	44	6 30 ☽ ♀ ♂ 6.
6	d	temperous in this	23	43	18 30
7	e	week.	24	4	0 52
8	f		25	40	13 19
9	g		26	3	25 56
10	a	13 Sund. after Tri.	27	38	8 40
11	h	Great alteration in	28	37	21 43
12	c	the air (perhaps)	29	35	4 57 ☽ h ♂ 0.
13	d	very hot, if not much	30	34	18 21
14	e	hinder and light-	1	3	2 1
15	f	ning in some places.	2	32	15 58 Sun rif. 6. 4
16	g		3	31	0 14 Sun sets. 5. 54
17	a	14 Sund. after Tri.	4	30	14 43 ☽ ♀ ♂ 2. ☽ 9.
18	h	Windy weather, and	5	29	29 25 ☽ ♀ ♂ 4.
19	c	unsettled weather.	6	29	14 12 ☽ h ♂ 3.
20	d	Under week. Fast.	7	2	29 1
21	e	St. Matthew.	8	27	13 53
22	f	Unsettled weather	9	26	27 47
23	g	continues.	10	26	11 46 ☽ Apog. epic.
24	a	15 Sund. after Tri.	11	25	25 13 * ♀ ♂ 0.
25	h	H. by storms in ma-	12	2	8 20 ☽ ♂ ♀ 16. *
26	c	ny places, near this	13	23	20 59 (h ♂ e.
27	d	time.	14	2	3 10 Sun rif. 6. 29
28	e		15	22	15 34 Sun sets. 5. 29.
29	f	St. Michael.	16	22	27 17 * ☽ ♀ 1.
30	g	Frosty good weath.	17	22	9 4 * ♂ ♀ 18. ☽ 10

TWO eminent *Conjunctions* of the *Superiour* Planets, now happen in *Leo*, viz. of *Jupiter* and *Mars*, and *Saturn* and *Mars*, whose Effects may appear in some succeeding Months.— They seem to have no slight or trivial Signification.— *Rome*, and *Italy*, and Places under *Leo*, seem concerned, and hinted at thereby.— The Soldier may now or ere long, be active in some parts of *Europe*, under the aforesaid *Constellation*.— Controversies and strong Debates seem signified: and things of a rough and sturdy Nature, perhaps are now Consulted of.— Some Nations seem inclining to War. Where Armies are, some considerable Transactions happen.— Much Discourses about *Martial Affairs*, and much Business in hand touching *Military Negotiations*.— Some Persons in the World seem Contentious, Angry, and Quarrellous.— Many Robberies committed, and other Enormities.— Controversies in some places about *Religion*, and hot Disputes.— Much fraud and subtilty in the World.— Some turbulent Spirits may smart for their Miscarriages, and those that shall endeavour to promote Divisions and Disturbances, may be crossed sufficiently in their Undertakings.— *Obedience is better then Sacrifice*.—

Variety of Weather in this Month A great Wind, perhaps Thunder, &c. in some places.—

October

Full Moon, the 6 day, 7 min. past 1 afternoon.

Last quarter, the 13 day about 6 at night.

New Moon, the 20 day, 21 min. past 1 afternoon.

First quarter, the 28 day, 42 min. past 7 morning.

D.	M.	Festival days, and the weather.	☉		☽		Planets mutu- al Aspects.
			☿	♊	♋	♌	
1	g	16 Sund. after Tr.	18	21	20	53	☽ Apog.
2	h	Moderate and sea-	19	21	2	46	* ☉ ♋ 3.
3	c	sonable weath. most	20	20	14	46	Sun rif. 6. 42.
4	d	part of this week.	21	20	27	0	Sun sets, 5. 16.
5	e		22	20	9	30	
6	f		23	19	12	12	
7	g		24	19	5	11	
8	a	17 Sund. after Tr.	25	19	18	20	
9	b		26	19	1	45	
10	c	Cold Storms of rain	27	19	15	16	
11	d	in this week, to	28	19	28	58	
12	e	wards the end there	29	19	12	47	
13	f	of, if not Su. or St.	30	19	26	43	☐ ♋ ☽ 3. ☐ ♈
14	g		1	18	19	47	☽ ☽ 15. ☽ 10.
15	a	18 Sund. after Tr.	2	19	4	56	☽ Perig.
16	b	Unsettled weather.	3	19	9	14	☐ ♋ ☽ 19. ☐ ♈
17	c		4	19	23	34	☐ ☽ 23.
18	d	S. Lake Evang.	5	19	7	51	Sun rif. 7. 12
19	e	Much change of	6	19	2	3	Sun sets, 4. 46
20	f	weath at hand p r	7	20	6	5	☽ ♈ ☐ 0.
21	g	baps frothy.	8	20	19	47	
22	a	19 Sund. after Tr.	9	20	3	11	
23	b	Farm begins	10	20	16	13	
24	c		11	21	28	56	
25	d	pretty good weath.	12	21	11	17	* ☉ ☽ 5.
26	e	about this time.	13	22	23	22	☽ Apog.
27	f	Fast.	14	21	5	13	
28	g	S. Simon & Jude.	15	23	17	4	☽ 3.
29	a	20 Sund. after Tr.	16	23	28	51	
30	b	Fast.	17	24	10	43	Sun rif. 7. 34.
31	c		18	24	22	44	Sun sets, 4. 24.

NOW comes a *Conjunction* of *Saturn* and *Jupiter* in *Leo*—Its very considerable, in regard these two Planets meet but once in 19 or 20 years.—This is their first *Conjunction* of the 3, which are designed to happen in the aforesaid *Constellation*. The other two will not be, till the next year. Great Events may be expected therefrom.—Some people seem peaceably disposed, others not so.—Material Overtures in the Affairs of some forraign Countries.—*Italy* not very well settled: *Rome* it self may be concerned.—And so may *Scitely*, and several other places.—Changes in *Mundane* Affairs seem to draw nigh. *Rath* and unruly Actions: perhaps some Battle or Skirmish hath lately hapned.—Eminent Debates, Assemblies, Conventions, and meetings on Foot: we wish they may be of a peaceable Nature.—Some People are of a Cross and Untoward Disposition, their Spirits seem Elevated, and heated to purpose.—Some Places may be alarmed by the *Turk*; Heavens defend all *Christian* People from Disturbance by him, now and evermore.—Some Person in the World of an *Illustrious* Family, is perhaps not far from great Honour and Esteem, notwithstanding the Rancor and Malice of some.—Weighty Matters are in Agitation in several places, and some things of Importance stand dubiously.—

Seasonable and Moderate Weather in this Month, Sometimes pretty Cool.—

Novembers

Full Moon, the 1 day, 38 minutes past 3 morning.

Last quarter, the 8 day, 43 minutes past m d. night.

New Moon, the 19 day, 25 min. past 3 morning.

First quarter the 27 day, 20 minutes past 4 morning

D.	M.	Festival days, and the weather.	☉		☽		Planets mutu- al Aspects.
			m		v		
1	D	All Sintes.	19	25	5	4	Sun rif. 7. 38.
2	E	All Souls. Cold and	20	25	17	37	☉ ☿ 3. ☐ ☉
3	F	cloudy weather, with	21	26	0	32	(☿ 20.
4	M	or snowy.	22	27	13	46	Sun sets, 4. 18.
5	M	at Sund. afz. Tri.	23	27	27	20	Powder Plot.
6	T		24	28	11	9	
7	C		25	29	25	11	
8	O	Prattly moderate	26	30	9	51	
9	E	weather in this	27	30	13	31	
10	F	week.	28	31	7	41	☽ ☿. 17.
11	T		29	3	11	49	☽ Perig.
12	M	22 Sund. after Tri.	0	33	5	54	
13	T		1	34	19	57	
14	C	Not much change of	2	35	3	49	☽ Apog. eccen-
15	O	weather in this	3	36	17	37	(tr.
16	E	week, rather seaso-	4	37	1	22	Sun rif. 8. 1.
17	F	na. than otherwise	5	38	14	55	Sun sets, 3. 57.
18	T		6	39	8	18	
19	M	23 Sund. after Tr	7	40	11	25	☉ ☉ 17.
20	T	High winds, or	8	41	24	17	
21	C	cold, fluty, and rai-	9	42	6	52	
22	O	ny weather, at or	10	43	29	10	☐ ☿ 4.
23	E	about this time.	11	44	1	16	
24	F		12	45	13	9	☽ ☿ 10.
25	T	Temperate weather.	13	46	24	53	☽ Apog.
26	M	24 Sund. after Tr.	14	47	6	47	
27	T		15	48	18	38	* ☿ ☽.
28	C	Term ends.	16	49	0	39	
29	O	(Fast	17	51	12	54	Sun rif. 8. 14.
	E	S. Andrew Apog.	18	52	25	35	Sun sets, 3. 45.

THE Actions and Consultations of these, and some succeeding Times, may prove various and unconstant. Some People seem unsettled, and some Nation, or Nations not well pleased. It may be feared, that much Sickness of a violent Nature, may be now, or a little ready to appear in some Countries: or some new Distempers afflicting the Heart, may seize upon many: If not the Plague itself, or Disca'es of a pestilential Quality: Loss of the greater sort of Cattel, also occasioned by Surges, &c. Controversies and Dissention amongst some great ones in Europe. Perhaps some Persons shew themselves stubborn, dissatisfied, and would be thwarting of their Superstitions. Unusual Sights and Apparitions in the Air, or other Prodiges, may perhaps appear near or about these times, if not another Comet now, or ere long. — Sudden Fires (peradventure) detrimental to the Places where they happen. — Great things may be in Expectation, and many Rumours touching the present Concerns of some Nations. Some Stir or much Debate about Religion: and some sudden Catastrophes seem portended by the Heavens. —

Cold and Moist Weather now and then in this November, especially at the beginning, &c.

December

Full Moon, the 4 day, 10 minutes past 5 at night.
 Last quarter, the 11 day, 40 min. past 8 morning.
 New Moon, the 18 day, 35 min. past 8 at night.
 First quarter, the 26 day, 23 min. after midnight.

M.D.	Festivals, & the weather.	☉	☽	Planets mutu- al Aspects.
1	Pretty good weather	19	53 8	33 Δ ☉ h 22. * ♂
2	at this time.	20	54 21	52 Sun ri. 8. 16. ♀
3	Advent Sunday.	21	55 5	II 37 Δ ☉ ♀ 6.
4		22	57 19	47 Sun sets, 3. 43
5	Perhaps some Frosts	23	58 4	51 13
6	in this week, and	24	59 18	49
7	winter-like weath.	26	0 3	Ω 29 D ♀ 22.
8		27	1 18	0
9		28	3 2	II 31
10	2 Sund. in Advent.	29	4 16	48 ☾ Perig.
11		0	5 0	48 * ♂ ♀ 0.
12	Moderate weather	1	7 14	32
13	in this week, suit- able for the time of	2	8 28	3 ♀ perig. eccen.
14	year.	3	9 11	II 24
15		4	11 24	33
16		5	12 7	♀ 29 Sun ris. 8. 18
17	3 Sund. in Advent	6	13 20	15 Sun sets 3. 42.
18	Much Snow or	7	15 2	♄ 48
19	rain at hand.	8	16 15	12
20	Ember week Fast.	9	17 27	23 * ♀ ♀
21	S. Thomas Apost.	10	18 9	25 Δ h 7. ♂ h 2.
22	Cold (snowy, or rain.	11	20 20	15 ☐ ♀ ♀.
23	to the man end Fast	12	21 3	X 10 D Apog.
24	4 Sund in Advent	13	22 14	57 ♂ ♀ ♀ 10. 8 m.
25	Christmas day.	14	24 26	49 ☐ ☉ ♂ 1. 2. m.
26	S. Stephen.	15	25 8	47
27	S. John.	16	26 21	3
28	H. Innocents.	17	27 3	♄ 34
29		18	29 16	28
30		19	30 29	48 Sun ris. 8. 10.
31	1 Sund. after Chr.	20	31 13	II 37 Sun sets, 3. 41

DECEMBER'S Observations. 1682.

THE Year doth now expire, and 1683 is coming on: and so are the two other Conjunctions of *Saturn* and *Jupiter* formerly mentioned. Some Persons of great Judgment in the Art of *Astrology*, have heretofore conjectured that the Year 1683, would be a year of Importance. Time will discover the Truth thereof. The Configurations of *Heaven* now are somewhat to be disliked, some of them being of an unpleasant Signification. Little or no certainty in the publick Affairs of some Nations. A dubious time, and many Transactions on Foot: God grant they may be of a peaceable Nature. The *Turk* and untuly *Tartar* may be troublesome, yet perhaps they may now or ere long be sensible of Loss. God Almighty unite the Hearts of *Christians*, and settle and Compose all Differences amongst them, that so the *Turk* may not be able in the next succeeding years to have any advantage of them. The year ends with various Reports: and many things of Consequence may be under Debate. Let us pray for the Welfare of *Christendom*.

Moderate Weather till towards Christmas, then expect much Snow.

Astra regunt Homines, sed regit Astra Deus.

The

The Dominion of the Moon, in Mans Body, passing under the Twelve Zodiacal CONSTELLATIONS.

♈ <i>Aries</i> , head and face.	♎ <i>Libra</i> , reins and loins.
♉ <i>Taurus</i> , neck and throat.	♏ <i>Scorpio</i> , secret members.
♊ <i>Gemini</i> , arms & shoulders.	♐ <i>Sagittary</i> , thighs & hips.
♋ <i>Cancer</i> , breast & stomach.	♑ <i>Capricorn</i> , the knees.
♌ <i>Leo</i> , heart and back.	♒ <i>Aquarius</i> , the legs.
♍ <i>Virgo</i> , bowels and belly.	♓ <i>Pisces</i> , the feet.

The Names and Characters of the Seven Planets, with the Dragon's Head and Tail.

♄ Saturn.	} ☉ Sol, or the Sun.	♀ Venus.
♃ Jupiter.		☿ Mercury.
♂ Mars.		☾ The Moon.
♁ Dragon's Head.		
♂ Dragon's Tail.		

A Table of the Aspects both Old and New, according to EICHSTADIUS.

Character.	The Names of the Aspects.	Distance in Signs. Deg.		The Phasis or Shapes of the Moon's Light.
♂	Conjunction	00	00	<i>Novilunium</i> , the new Moon.
SS	Semisextile	01	00	
✕	Sextile	02	00	<i>Corniculata</i> , the horned Moon
Q	Quintile	03	12	
□	Quartile	03	00	<i>Semiplena</i> , Moon half full of (light.
Td	Tredecile	03	18	
△	Trine	04	00	<i>Gibbosa</i> , Moon three parts (light.
Es	Biquintile	04	24	
⊖	Opposition	06	00	<i>Plenilunium</i> , the full Moon.

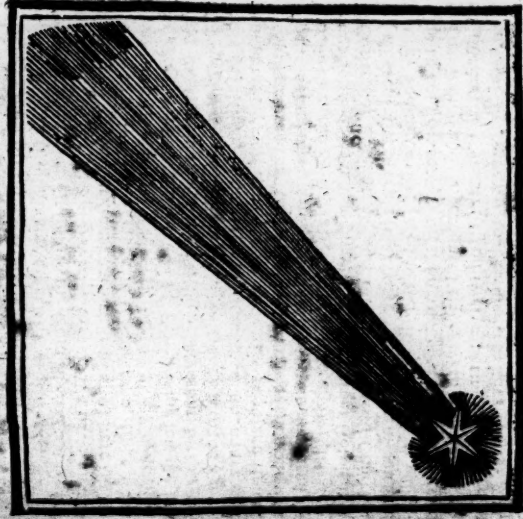
Astrological Judgments

For the Year 1682.

By William Andreeus, Student in Astrology.

Affirmamus plerisque Cometis ominosas esse, quicquid de uno atque altero à Scriptoribus inter se pugnantes proditum fuerit, Gaudent. Cap. 9. Pag. 21.

The Form of the Comet, as it appeared in December 1680.



FOrasmuch as all or most people in Europe (especially in these Parts thereof) have been sufficiently sensible of a very great and remarkable Comet or Blazing Star, which was visible (as the Air proved clear) in 1680. at the latter end of November, and in December, and a great part of the Month of January following; We do here presume to speak somewhat thereof, and of its Portents: for although Comets may have their Causes in Nature, yet we find it delivered by the Learned (whatever some people may think to the contrary) that, *Nunquam futilibus excanduit ignibus Aether*, The Sky never burnt with such fires in vain—

'Tis very observable, that not long before the appearance of this Comet, viz. on the 9th Day of October, 1680. (*Sic de Novo*) a most dreadful Earthquake happened in some Parts of the Kingdom of Spain, especially at Malaga; the account whereof take as followeth, from Madrid, as we find it inserted in the London-Gazette, viz. "We have already told you of an Earthquake which happened here the 9th instant about seven a clock in the Morning, since which we have received from several parts of this Kingdom, as Cadix, Seville, &c. advices of their having felt the like on the same day and hour without any considerable damage, Malaga only excepted, where it has made a terrible desolation, though the motion lasted not above eight minutes; in which time, of above six thousand Houses, that compose that City, eight hundred seventy one were quite demolished, twelve hundred sixty nine rendered uninhabitable, and of the rest, scarce three hundred left without some damage; eighteen Convents, four Hospitals, a Colledg of Seminarists, and one of the Parish Churches, (whereof the Steeple fell) were some of them quite ruined, and those that fared better, so shattered, as will require considerable reparation to make them habitable. The Bishop and Governours Palaces were also very much disordered, a hundred and twelve persons were wounded, and forty known to be killed, besides others, who, it's feared, may lye buried in the Ruines. The like was never heard of before in these Parts—— This prodigi-

and Earthquake be *Malaga* after that was first seen and before the appearance of the Comet before mentioned, and although as one hath very well observed, the effects are material and formal bodies of an Earthquake be natural, yet the final is the signification of an angry God, according to that of David in *Psalm* 18. 7. *The Earth trembled and quaked, the very foundations of the Earth did shake, and were remoted, because he was wroth.* And as the trembling and quaking of the Earth cannot but be of much terror to the people where it happens, so when Comets or blazing Stars appear, great notice most commonly is taken of them by all, or most sorts of people, because it hath been found by experience by many learned persons in all Ages, (according to that of the learned *Thalibius Camerarius*, as we find it mentioned by *Hecagenius* in his Commentary upon *Abulius* Meteo. lib. 1. cap. 70) that, *Nellus est Cometæ quædam malum nuntius.* There is no Comet but declareth of some- thing some evil. But before we proceed any further, we will here deliver the opinion of sundry learned men, concerning the matter of Comets, or

What Comets are.

A *Rissole*, and many of his Followers, do affirm, That a Comet is a fiery Meteor, whose matter is an exhalation, hot and dry, flat, thick and clammy, and hard con- galed together, and closely conglutinated like a lump of Pitch, which being drawn up from the Earth, and carried into the highest part of the Air, is there, by the excessive heat of the place, in some convenient time set on fire, and appears like a Star with a long Tail, and sometimes is pro- ved after the motion of the Air, which is circular, and burneth either long, or but a little while, according to the plenty or paucity of the matter whereof it consists. Others there are that are of opinion, that these wonderful Lights are not Exhalations drawn up from the Earth, because it is impossible (say they) in nature that it should be so far as much as the whole Earth converted into Exhalations, would not be sufficient (as they conceive) to produce so vast a Body as that of a Comet is; (if so be it be that, which some have observed, that they are not in the Air, but

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in the very Heavens, and that one of them hath been by computation found to be above a hundred times bigger than the whole Globe of Land and Water.) And to this opinion agrees *Demisieur Borell*. in his *Multiplicity of Worlds*, chap. 3. and in his second Chapter, you shall find these words, viz. " *Proclus, Cardanus, Telesius*, and others have observed, " That most of the Comets are formed not only out of the " Region of the Meteors, but even far above the Moon. " And *Tycho Brahe*, that great *Astrologian*, who by his exquisite and rare Observations hath gotten an everlasting name, discoursing of it, hath asserted, *That all the Comets* " *are formed above the Moon, even according to Kepler, as high as the Sun.* Now it is impossible for the vapours to pierce and penetrate into the fiery Region, there to be changed into Comets, even far above it, considering, " That according to all Philosophers judgments, the fiery " Region is under the concavity of the Moon, and so these " Comets are formed out of the Exhalations of other Lands " which are the Stars — Thus he. And this is not far different from what a learned man of our own Nation hath been inclined to believe, as may appear in his 12th Proposition, *In the discovery of a World in the Moon*; where it's thus deliver'd, viz. " Now the nature of these Comets " may probably manifest, That in this other World (*Heav-* " *ing of the Moon*) there are other Meteors also; for these " in all likelihood are nothing else but such Evaporations " caused by the Sun, from the Bodies of the Planets, &c. of which you may read more in the *fore said Proposition* of the said *Treatise*, unto which I refer you —

To proceed: *Snellius* affirms Comets to be Beams gathered together, or Exhalations sent forth from the Stars; and this seems most likely to *Camillus Gloriosus* too, read *Fredericus de Meteor. lib. 3. Artic. 6.* *Puteanus* thinks them to be thick and diaphanous Air, shining and not burning. *Kepler*, of a Celestial, Waterish or Oily Substance. Others have thought that they proceed from the Body of the Sun, and that that Planet only is *Cometarum Officina, unde tanquam missarii & exploratores emitterentur, brevi ad Solem redituri*; The Forge or Shop of Comets, from whence they

For the year 1682.

resent, like so many Spies, that they might in some short
space intruaght. Others conceive that Comets are Meteors,
whose matter is drawn together, and set on fire by some
hot or Planet which it follows, and turns unto it, by some
attractive power, and their Bodies not round, but dilated
according to the matter. Others that they are generated of
Planetary Substances, but incompact and dissolvable, illumi-
nated by the Sun (as they conceive the Planets are.) *Gem.*
as Phryges did observe in his time, That in three or four
Comets their Tails did stream or extend out directly con-
sary to the Sun, as if they were by him enlightened. *Gali-*
lei doth suppose, That Comets do consist of a Celestial
Nature, and are generated in the Spheres, but dilated as are
the Clouds, and that the highest Sky under the Firmament
both matter in it for the generating of these *Blazing Stars*.
Others think that these are not any *New Comets*, but some an-
cient Stars that were there before, which now shine with
that unusual brightness, by reason of the interposition of such
vapours which do multiply their light, and so the alteration
will be here only, and not in the Heavens. Thus *Aristotle*
thought the appearance of the *Via Lactea* was produced;
for he held, That there were many little Stars, which by
their influence did constantly attract such a vapour to-
wards that place of Heaven, so that it always appeared
white. Now by the same reason (say some) may a bright
vapour be the cause of these appearances. That noble per-
son *Johannes Brahe* thinks, That Comets consist of some fluid
Part of the Heaven, as the *Milky Way* or *Galaxia* is framed
of, which being condensed together, yet not attaining
to the consistency of a Star, is in some space of time rari-
fied again into its wonted nature.

To pass by the opinion of *Anaxagoras*, *Zeno*, *Bodinus*, and
some others, some have affirmed, That Comets are new-
created Stars, produced by an extraordinary, supernatu-
ral power. *Robtman* thinks them to be really inflamed Me-
teors, but that they are moved by Angels, *ad terrorem mor-*
taliu *ty essentium*, For a terrour and wonder unto Mor-
tals. *Paracelsus*, a very great Naturalist, affirms, That they
are formed and composed by *Angels* or *Spirits*; as you
may

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may see in his 8th Book de Meteoris: For he saith, That a Comet is not derived from any natural cause, but that it beginning & continuance, course and motion is performed and directed by, Angels or Spirits: For these, well knowing (saith he) what accidents shall come to pass in the world; they form a Comet or Star; and figure and shape it as they please; and lead it through the Air, Trabantibusque suis sublimis, & sic progressus, and draw it sometimes higher, and sometimes lower, propter populi eventuum certum, &c. that is, may give unto the people some signification of those events which are likely to ensue. Thus he — And Campanella in his second Book, Art. 12. Astrologicum, after some discourse about Comets, writes thus, viz. *Populus sunt Cometae quia uisura fieri non possunt, Angelorum quoque ministerio* — Comets are made by the ministry of Angels, and cannot be from any natural cause. He mentions here that which was at the birth of our Blessed Saviour Jesus Christ, which directed the Wise men; and also that which hung over Jerusalem for the space of a whole year together, &c. and then proceeds further in these words, *Cum uidem fieri Corpora tam insignia, & tanta admirationis sunt ut putare: Et is madness or folly to think so great and admirable Body to be made by chance! The learned Picaus in his Preamble of the Comet in 1618. after many things by him therein considered touching the same, speaks thus concerning a Comet, viz. *Miraculum uere est uisum, idoneum ingenio uisus conueniens, quod admirari debemus, cognoscere uisum potestatem*; Truly it is a miracle of nature, sufficient to strike and content our wits, which we ought to admire, but are never able to know. And a little further he writes, *Quis scit, an de nouo Deus sidus illud creet miraculose; in terrorem hominum & Majestatis sue declarationem?* Who knows, but God may create and make a new Star miraculously, for the terror of men, and declaration of his Majesty — We conclude with the words of S^t Damascene, lib. 1. Fidei Orthod. cap. 7. (as I find them quoted by Frebundas de Meteor. lib. 3. in the Article of the 3d Chapter) *Cometae Dei imperio, certis temporibus conflagrant, rursusque allabuntur*; Comets are composed or caused at certain times, at the command of God, and*

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do again waste away and decay — And so I come now to speak somewhat

of the Comet which appeared towards the latter end of the Month of November, in 1680. and in December, and part of January following.

THE first notice I had of this Comet was at the beginning of December, in 1680. being then informed, that about a Fortnight before, a *Blazing Star* was seen by some that were travelling upon the Road in a Morning about two hours before Day — The next account thereof was from *Falmonth*, November 21. inserted in the *London Gazette* in the following words, viz. "There has been seen by several of this Town a *Comet*, which rises about two hours before day, in the South East, it has a Tail of about twenty foot long, pointing towards the North West, the end being of a darkish gloomy colour, but the Star very bright and swift in motion: some say they have seen it ever since Monday last, but the most noise of it has been since Tuesday, since which many have seen it. Afterwards 'twas confirmed by several persons in other places, That a *Comet* had been seen some Mornings, about the time before mentioned.

Although several Mornings after the beginning of December, I endeavoured to have a sight thereof, yet I could not obtain it, though some Mornings proved clear; inasmuch that I began to conceive that it was either vanished, or by a swift course was got near to the *Sun*; which if so, I did conjecture (and also affirm to some persons that it was probable) that it might come ere any long time to be seen in the Evenings (if that its course and motion were slower, or should happen to be altered, after its separation from the *Sun*) — which accordingly happened. The first remarkable appearance thereof in the Evening, was on *Sunday Night* the 12th of December, some time after the *Sun* setting; but the Tail then only appeared, the Body of the Star being set. This huge Stream or Tail of the *Comet*, was that *Sunday Night* much taken notice of in all places where 'twas visible, and created some amazement in the Beholders, in regard

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regard no Star appeared with it; which occasioned many to admire what that unusual sight was, and from whence it should proceed, which then held fireing so long. I saw it not till an Acquaintance and Neighbour sent me word thereof; I then immediately went abroad, and beheld the sight: I confidently affirmed it was the Tail of a *Comet* or *Blazing Star*, and perhaps of that which had been talked of as seen not long before in the mornings; and that now the *Star* or *Comet* might be leaving of the *Sun*, and departing from him, with whom (I said) I conceived it had been in *Conjunction* for some time: and that (if so) it would appear more and more every night (if the Air proved clear) and that we should come suddenly to see the *Body* of the *Star* it self, which accordingly quickly after happened, though many scarce believed that such a huge *Stream* could proceed from a *Comet* or *Star*, till the appearance of the *Body* of the *Star*, with the *Stream* or *Tail* together, confirmed the truth thereof — After the 12th of December aforesaid this *Comet* became visible in the *Evenings*, (as often as the Air proved clear) the rest of that Month, and some part of the Month of *January* following, though in *January* it began to diminish, and became smaller and smaller every Night, to the 13th Day at Night, after which (the Air proving cloudy) I saw it no more —

The motion of this *Comet* was at first, and for some time after its appearance, very swift; the *Body* of the *Star* but small, (according to the eye) about the bigness of a *Star* of the fourth Magnitude; the *Stream* or *Tail*, when seen in the *Evenings*, above forty Degrees in length; (some have affirmed that it was sixty Degrees:) and it was of a very considerable breadth, pointing then for the most part Easterly or North East: but as to this, it may be supposed, that as the course of the *Body* of the *Star* was, or did alter: so the *Tail* thereof did constantly point to that opposite Coast or Quarter of Heaven. The colour of the *Comet*, when seen in the *Evenings*, as aforesaid, was not very bright, but of a white, duskyish, or pale, leaden colour, for the most part; Some have affirmed, That when it appeared first in the *Mornings*, 'twas in *Sagittary*, or about the latter end of *Scorpio*;

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Scorpio; and that having passed Sagittary, it came into Capricorn, and was by some observed to be therein in December aforesaid.

This Comet was not only visible in England, Scotland and Ireland, but also in Spain, Portugal, Holland, Flanders, Germany, Muscovia, &c. and even in all or most parts of Europe. Pliny in the 25th Chapter of his second Book of his Natural History, reckons up twelve species or kinds of Comets, according to the common and known accidents of their colours and shapes, and gives there their several names accordingly, as you may there read. But Ariffotle in his first Book and eighth Chapter de Meteoris, accounteth the species of all Comets and Blazing Stars to be but only two, viz. *Crinits* & *Barbara*. Under the first he comprehends all those that spread their Rays or Beams round about on every part like Hairs; and under the latter he accounts all those that cast out, or from whom streams forth a Tail or Main, either right or crooked, towards one part only; unto this last kind this aforesaid Comet in 1680. may be referred. — However (as one very well observes) concerning the fashion of Comets (if we stand upon a curious examination of them) they may be manifold: and yet, as Ariffotle accounteth, they are principally but two, all their other shapes being dependent on these two. For first either they seem round, having Beams round about them; which cometh to pass when the matter is thin on the edges, and thick every where else: or secondly, They seem, as it were, with a Beard or Tail; which cometh to pass when it is but meanly thick towards some one side or other, and rather long than round. But some would have these two fashions to be three, because the Tail sometimes hangs downward as well as side-long; and so there is by this means *Stella Crinita*, *Stella Candida*, and *Stella Barbara*. — It may be hoped that some learned Person or other of this Nation will ere long give the World an account of this Comet before-mentioned of 1680. so far as they have observed it, both as unto its longitude, latitude, motion and declination; no such thing has as yet come unto my hands, if any be extant: And so I proceed unto what several learned Men have written

Of

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Of the Portents or Significations of Comets.

IT has been a received opinion among many Persons of great worth and learning in former times, That Comets are the *Prodromi* or Fore-runners of some things of more than ordinary consequence, to happen in the World. Yet some there are that think no such thing, esteem meanly of them, and slight their appearance and effects: as if they were of no signification. However if we peruse the Histories of former times, we shall find that Comets have been much taken notice of in all Ages, whensoever they happened to appear; and many remarkable matters are recorded to have succeeded them; insomuch that we cannot but esteem the consideration of them to be of importance.

The learned Campanella, lib. 2. Artic. 12. *Astrologicus* writes thus, *Non modo experientia, sed demonstrativa ratio suadet, Cometis super inferiora valere plurimum*; Not only experience, but demonstrative reason induceth us to the opinion, That Comets have very much force and power upon inferior things. And in the same Article he further writes, *Data esse hominibus, etiam tanquam Signa, docent experientia*; Also experiences manifest, They are given or sent forth to men as Signs, that they might take notice of them. And he proceeds—*Non quidem ut Bestiis significant, efficiuntur, quia ipsos non considerant; neque ut Angelis, meliora Signa, & spiritualia cernentibus: ergo ut hominibus qui corporalia ratione considerant*: They are not made or created to signify any thing to brute Beasts, which consider not Comets; nor for Angels, for these discern more spiritual and better Signs: therefore they appear for the use of men, who with reason consider corporal things.

Gaffarel, discoursing of Comets, in his Book of *Unheard of Curiosities*, part 4. chap. 12. writes of them as followeth, viz. "Now whether the Body of a Comet, or its Figure, do
"naturally preface some disaster to follow upon the vanishing of it; the reason of its so doing is not easily given: yet
"many are of opinion, That the Body of a Comet being
"kindled, produceth by its heat a very great Drought upon the Earth, &c.—They may also cause barrenness,
"and

and consequently famine: for the Earth being too much dried, and suffering an alteration either by the exhalations that are drawn out of it, or else by the immoderate heat of the Air, and being also corrupted by the stinking fumes, issuing from the Body of the Comet, cannot give any perfect and sufficient nutriment to the Corn and other Fruits. Then followeth the Pestilence and all other Diseases, by reason (saith *Kpler*) of the corruption of the Air; and Earthquakes also, which are caused, not by Winds that are generated by the vapours issuing from the Comet, and getting into Caverns and subterranean places; as *Kpler* maintains: but by the vapours that are naturally ingendered within the bowels of the Earth, by the great heat caused in it, which searching for some passage to get forth at, and finding none, by an extreme violence causeth this motion; which is for the most part accompanied with some Diseases or other, caused by the noisome vapours that ascend out of these Caverns. Besides, the Air being heated, together with the malignity of the matter of the Comet after it is extinguished, or else when it beginneth first to ascend, over-heating our blood, is a means of driving Princes and Great Personages into strange furies; whence follow Wars, Brawls, Heresies, and a world of other sad accidents. Thus a little before the Wars of *Peloponnesus*, there appeared a terrible Comet for the space of seventy five days together. So did another before the *Athenians* suffered that great loss in *Sicily*. Another before the *Lacedæmonians* were vanquished by the *Thebans*. Another before *Arrius* vented his Heresie. Another before the Change of the Roman Empire. Another before the mischiefs that happened during the time of *Claudius* the Emperor; and this Comet is reported to have lasted six months. Another presaged the Wars of *Achaia*; and the destruction of *Corinth*, and of *Trois*. Another appeared immediately before the *Goths* invaded *Italy*. Another before the Army of *Charles* the Fifth sacked *Rome*. Another foreshewed the breaking forth of the Faction of the *Guelphs* and *Gibelines*; another the *Bulgarians* breaking in upon *Thrace*; and another the Civil Wars of *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, of which *Lucan* writes thus,

“*Ignota obscure videntur Sidera Noctes,*

“*Aiden-*

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"Ardentemque Polum Flammis, Caloque volantes

"Obliquas per inane Faces, Crinemque tremendi

"Sideris, & Terris minitantem Bella Cometem.

"Now all these effects may proceed merely from such Causes as these: But if it be so, That Comets burn not, nor are generated by any Elementary Exhalations here below; but that they are above, in the very Heavens; which is the opinion of the learnedest Mathematicians; we must then search for some other Causes: so that those Men then who affirm, That these New Fires are Miracles, are not wholly to be neglected; forasmuch as it is recorded, That in the time of Augustus there was seen one of those Comets, wherein appeared the Figure of a Child. Whereupon the Diviners being demanded what they thought of it, returned answer, That this Child should be greater and more powerful than Augustus himself; and such a one as should deserve to be worshipped by him. But now whether these Comets be the handiwork of God, or whether they be but mere Exhalations, or lastly, suppose them to be new Stars, appearing in the Heavens; we shall in the next place proceed to shew, That their Figures are Mystical Characters; or, as it were, a kind of Hieroglyphicks, by which we may be able to read, by virtue of Analogy, what good or evil accidents shall befall us—— Thus far the learned Gassarel.

True it is, not only the Figure or Form of a Comet ought to be heeded and considered; but many other things also (as the Learned tell us) concerning the same: as its Colour, Magnitude, Splendor, Continuance, Seat, Place, Motion, Habit, as to the Sun, and parts of the World: all which must be carefully regarded ere a true judgment can be given upon any Comets effects, as also what relation it had in its course unto the Fixed Stars——

The Body of this Comet was not great, but the Stream or Tail proceeding therefrom did very much extend it self as aforesaid, and was of a very great length and breadth; though by computation much longer when it appeared in the Evenings, than when it was seen in the Mornings, pointing sometimes one way, and sometimes another: for when it arose in the Morning in November, the Tail thereof pointed North-West: but when 'twas visible

visible in the Evenings in *December*, sometimes it streamed towards the South East, and sometimes Eastward, and North East. This we mention, because, according to some Authors, a Comet doth signify — *Prelia in locis ad quem tendunt*, Wars in those places or parts of the World, unto which the Tail doth incline or tend.

The colour of the *Comet* was not always the same: When it appeared in the Mornings, as aforesaid, the Body of the Star seemed very bright; the end of the Stream or Tail of a darkish, soomy colour: when in the Evenings, often of a duskyish, white, or of a pale leaden colour: as the colour of this *Comet* did now and then vary and alter, so it seems thereby to declare many changes in the World, and great Turnings and Windings in the publick Affairs of those places, under the Signs wherein this Comet appeared: and in those parts of the World unto which its Tail or Stream tended, and that its effects will be various and of divers natures.

This *Comet* was at its first appearance in *November* in its motion observed to be very swift, and was oriental, *Si orientalis dicitur, initium effectus brevis incipit* — Afterwards when 'twas seen in the Evenings, the motion thereof was also swift; therefore its effects ('tis probable) may begin e're any long time to shew forth themselves. It shined long before it disappeared, *Si diu fulserit effectus erit magnus* — If a *Comet* shines long, its effects will be great, and of long continuance.

Astrologers say, That *Comets* do most operate either upon those places to which they are vertical, or upon those Countries which are subject to the Sign or Signs wherein they are: they also tell us (which stands with good reason, saith Mr *Swan* in his *Speculum Mundi*, page 105.) that in earthy, dry Signs they often signify or produce barrenness, by reason of Drought, (*yea and sometimes Earthquakes too*;) in waterish Signs also barrenness, by reason of too much wet; in Airy Signs, extraordinary Wind; in Signs of a Fiery Triplicity, extraordinary heat, wars, fires, drought and the like; and in all these (seeing their operation is extraordinary) some one perilous and infectious Sickness or other.

Some Authors say, That the Cause of *Comets* appearance in regard of a political end, is, The denunciation of future calamities;

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mities; that men being forewarned, they may fortifie themselves with necessary safeties against impending mischiefs; or else prepare their minds and affections patiently to bear or suffer them— And that *Comets* are as *Monitors*, *Instigators*, and *Admonishers* to repentance—

The learned *Fromundus*, in his before-mentioned Book of *Meteors*, and before-quoted Chapter and Article thereof, plainly denies a *Comet* any *Physical Cause* of calamities, but rather a sign thereof at the pleasure and will of God, who useth *Comets* (although as a natural means; saith he) to the terrour and amendment of some people, even as he useth the *Rain-bow* to signify the *Covenant* betwixt himself and Mankind.

It is recorded of *Charles the Great*, that seeing and fearing the *New-Star* (which preceded and was thought to presage his death) he was very desirous to know what its Portents might be; and he was answered by one *Eginardus*, a *Philosopher*, in the words of the Prophet *Jeremiah*, (chap. 10. ver. 2.) *Fear not the Signs of Heaven, though the Heathen be afraid of such*: The prudent *Emperor* replied, He did not fear any Signs of that nature, but the Maker or Cause of such Signs. A very wise and *Christian-like* saying— *Omnia opera sua feceris Deus, ut timeatur*, *Eccles. 3. 14.*

Blazing Stars, as one of our own Nation hath observed in his Book of *Meteors*, though usually accounted Forerunners of sorrow, yet oftentimes are commixt with joy; of which there be many examples. The truth is, *Comets* may sometimes signify joy as well as sorrow: but such as desire to know what good or bad events have attended *Comets* in former times, let them peruse *Astedius's Chronology* of them, towards the latter end of his *Thesaurus Chronologicus*, where they may receive satisfaction. We conclude with the words of *Fromundus* in the before-cited place of his Book of *Meteors*, *Solet enim benignissimum Numen, ubi mensura flagitiorum nostrorum ad plenitudinem venit, & vinctam hic potius temporariam quam eternam parat, naturalium istorum afflictuum occasione, uti, & terrore illo ad poenitentiam & sui respectum convertere.*

For the year 1682.

A word or two of the Sun's Ingress into the four Cardinal Points of Heaven, in 1682.

THAT which is most observable in the first place, is the late coming of the Planet *Saturn* into the Sign *Leo*, and his present Position therein : It being a *Sign* of the *Fiery Trigon*, and contrary to his nature and disposition. So that he is in a very uncase posture this Year. We do also conjecture, That some of the effects of the beforementioned Comet of 1680. will break forth in some parts of the World in the *Spring Quarter* of this Year 1682. which, if of a propitious and serene nature, will be well—

Perhaps in this Year 1682. there may be things of great concernment in agitation in some Countries beyond the Seas, and the *Turk* may be active— For at the *Ingress* of the *Sun* into *Aries*, *Mars* is in a *Quartile Aspect* of *Jupiter*, as if there would be many rumours of wars, or much business in hand relating unto martial affairs in some Foreign Parts— The *Soul*ier seems signified by the *Heavens* to be active, and in some places war and its attendants may be on foot— Differences (also) may perhaps appear in some Countries among religious persons, or about Religion—

Mars is at the vernal Ingress in *Aries* his own House, and *Jupiter* is in *Cancer* his exaltation : Perhaps those Countries and people under those *Constitutions* may be much concerned both at Sea and Land ; and be now and then sensible of some unquiet actions, or some very material difficulties or interruptions may happen in their Affairs : and Controversies between some people or Nations may arise, occasioning very hot disputes, and rough actions and proceedings—

Not long after the Ingress of the *Sun* into *Cancer*, viz. towards the latter end of *June*, some *Conjunctions* of the Planets happen, which may have some considerable effects both as unto the then constitution of the Air, as otherwise. But the most remarkable *Configurations* of *Heaven* this Year, appear at the *Ingress* of the *Sun* into *Libra*, which is in *September* : for then appears a very notable *Conjunction* of *Jupiter* and *Mars*, and of *Saturn* and *Mars* in *Leo* ; and in *October* following comes a *Conjunction* of—

Astrological Judgments, &c.

of *Saturn* and *Jupiter* in the same *Sign*: all which seem to be of some very important signification unto the world. But the effects of these *Conjunctions* seem designed to be most apparent in the Year 1683. and other succeeding Years, we do not treat of them now, but refer their consideration unto another opportunity: yet towards the latter end of this Year 1682. very eminent matters and transactions seem signified to be manifested in sundry parts of *Europe*——

William Andrew.

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F I N I S.